CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the Old World.

The Treaty of Extradition With England.

Points of the Fish-Derby Correspondence Relative to the Amendment of the Treaty of 1842.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

Austria Still Doubtful of the Russo-German Policy.

Servia Toning Down Toward the Sultan.

THE SULTAN'S SON SAID TO BE SUICIDAL.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY NEGOTIATIONS BE-TWEEN WASHINGTON AND THE PORRIGH OFFICE-LORD DERBY'S POSITION-MR. FISH'S ARGUMENT-WHAT THE QUEEN'S GOVERN-MENT HOPES CONCERNING THE "ADDITIONAL ABTICLE"-WILL THERE BE A NEW TREATY?

LONDON, June 8, 1876.
The British Foreign Office has published the correspondence relative to the extradition treaty between Great Britain and the United States. From this it appears that, Mr. Hoffman, the American Charge d'Affaires, in conversation with Lord Derby, on May 25, suggested a settlement of the difficulty by the negotiation of an article additional to the treaty of 1842. BARL DERBY'S NOTE.

Lord Derby wrote to Mr. Hoffman saying the government was ready to meet this suggestion immediately, and enclosed the draft of an article providing that persons extradited shall only be tried for the offence for which they are surrendered. This article is similar to the one formerly agreed to by Mr. Fish during the negotiations in 1871, concerning a revised

Earl Derby telegraphed Mr. Thornton, the British Minister at Washington, authorizing him to sign the additional article as above. Mr. Fish declined to accept the proposal, and expressed to Minister Thornton his extreme regret that Mr. Hoffman's suggestion should have led Lord Derby into a misapprehensiof. Though the United States are willing to make a new and enlar ed treaty they could not agree to the pro-

HE AGAIN WRITES TO THE QUEEN'S MINISTER, of May, expressing regret that Secretary Fish declined to agree to the additional article, as every obstacle. the surrender of prisoners would have been thereby removed. On the question as to what authority should sition is demanded is political or criminal, England agreed to meet Mr. Fish's views by omitting from the plause words empowering police magistrates to deter-mine the nature of the crime, but the government sould not hold out the hope that it would be possible to ask Parliament to sanction a treaty opposed to the act of 1870 or which would permit the trial of extradited persons for extraditable crime other than that for which they were surrendered. OFFICIAL HOPE.

He concludes:- "The government cornestly hope that Secretary Fish will withdraw his objection to the additional article and thus enable a new treaty to be signed immediately."

TURKEY.

THE BUSSIAN AND GERMAN CHANCELLORS ANXIOUS FOR CONFERENCE WITH AUSTRIA-ANDRASSY HESITATING.

LONDON, June 8, 1876. A special despatch from Vienna to the Daily Telesked to meet Prince Gortschakoff and Prince Bismarck at Ems, but has not yet definitely accepted the

SERVIA OBEYS THE ORDERS OF RUSSIA VIENNA, June 8, 1876.

A telegram from Belgrade received here announces hat the Servian government has declared that it will follow the recommendation of Russia not to enter into ITALIAN POLICY-THE MISSION TO EMS. Rome. June 8, 1876.

It is denied that Chevaller Nigra has been intrusted by the Italian government with a mission to Ems in harmony with the views of England on the Turkish

THE BERLIN MEMORANDUM OBLITERATED -THE TURES RENDER SATISFACTION.

The announcement is confirmed that the memoranthe Porte, as satisfaction for the Salonica outrage has been obtained, armistice to the insurgents has been

AUSTRIA INCLINING TOWARD THE RUSSIAN

LOXDOX, June 9, 1876. The Times' Berlin despatch says Austria has deter-mined that she will not now oppose Russian politics in

The Prince of Montenegro has openly assumed command of the insurgents. He has issued written in structions to the various rebel chiefs and is concentrating all his forces in the neighborhood of Podgoritza.

Russian official telegram confirms the reports that the insurgents are determined to refuse the armis-

THE PORCE OF THE SERVIANS FOR "MORAL" WAR. General Tehernayeff, writing from Belgrade to the Ruski Mir, states that the Servian army consists of

125,000 men and the militia of 10,000 more. The Servians are convinced that war is a moral

M. Mileties, leader of the Servian liberals in Hungary, in an editorial published in the Zastaea uses these words:—"We are speaking deliberate, when we as-sert that a Servian war against the Turks is now more absolutely certain than anything else in the world."

The Paris correspondent of the Times telegraphs the

"A rumor is circulating here, which comes from a good source, but which must be accepted with reserve, that the eldest son of the late Sultan has committed

TUNIS.

TUMULT IN THE NORTH AFRICAN DEPENDENCY OF TURKEY-AN ISRAELITE AND MOSLEM IN PERSONAL ENCOUNTER-MURDER, ARREST AND EXECUTION-THE BEY'S APPRAL TO THE

Paris, June 8, 1876. A letter from Tunis, May 15, says:-We have, just been through an excitement similar to that of last

A few days ago a Jew passing through the bazaar accidentally trod upon some eather belonging to a Moslem cobbier. Violent words followed. Finally the

cobbler sprung from his bench, threw the Jew upon the ground and cut his threat. The cobbler was arested soon afterward and taken to prison.

The body of the murdered Jew was taken by his The body of the murdered Jew was taxen by his coreligionists the same afternoon and carried through the streets amid great excitement. From 5,000 to 5,000 Jewa were assembled, and a riot was only prevented by the activity of the Bey's police and the intervention of consuls and other foreign residents. The murdered Jew was a Tunisian subject, but many foreign Jews were in the procession.

IMMEDIATE PUNISHMENT.

Two days after the murder the cobbler was tried be lore His Highness, the Bey, who personally preside as judge. The cobbler was convicted of murder, con-demned to death and immediately executed.

THE REY APPEALS TO THE PORKIGN CONSULS. His Highness then wrote a circular letter to all the consuls, complaining of the part the foreign Jows bad taken in the disturbance, and asking the consuls to prevent a repetition of it. He expressed his readiness to punish all infractions of the law and to do all in consuls have responded to this letter, assuring the Bey of their fullest confidence in him and his Prime Minister, seneral Keraden, and that the prompt restoration

order was due to their energetic action.

All the consuls have forwarded reports of the affair to their respective governments.

FRANCE.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE PRENCH ACADEMY.

Paris, June 8, 1875. M. Charles Blanc, brother of Louis Blanc, and Pr fesssor Gaston Boissier, have been elected me the French Academy.

BRITISH MILITARY MOVEMENT.

HALIPAX, June 8, 1876. It is reported that the Eighty-seventh regiment has received orders to be in readiness to embark at short parties.

THE ANTI-COOLIE DEMONSTRATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8, 1876. Advices from Carson report the anti-Coolie clubs as demoralized on account of the arrest of their leaders, who are in jail under military guard. No further dis-turbances are probable.

AN INSANE WOMAN'S DEED.

AN OLD WOMAN MISSING FOR TWO WEEKS FOUND IN A CLOSET CHOPPED TO PIECES-HER INSANE DAUGHTER THE MURDERER.

LITTLE BEAVER, Pa., June 7, 1876.
For many years Mrs. Sallie Faddis has lived in this place, for some time past her only companion being her daughter Rachel, about twenty five years of age. This daughter has for a long time manifested symp toms of insanity, at times being extremely vio Her violent spells were of rare occurrence, however

Her violent spelis were of rare occurrence, however, and although Mrs. Faddis had often been advised to have Rachel placed in an asylum she always refused, saying that as long as she could manage her she preferred to have her home.

Two weeks ago the old lady was missed from her customary rounds, and a call was at once made at her house. There was no one to be found there but Rachel. She was asked where her mother was, but the only reply she made was, "They took her to giory.

Fears were at ouce entertained that the old lady had been made away with by Rachel. A women living near Mrs. Faddis' said she had heard loud screams at the latter's house a night or two before, but as Rachel was in the habit of occasionally indulning in loud lamentations she thought nothing seriously of the matter. The country was searched for days, but no signs of the remains of the missing woman could be lound. On Monday last a visit was made to the house, Rachel having been removed to other quarters. The stenou that pervaded the rooms was horrible. Disinfectants were scattered about the place, and two men, stimulated with brandy, made a search of the house. They found a closet in one corner of the house. They found a closet in one corner of the house. They found a closet in one corner of the house. They found a close in one corner of the house, the existence of which had not been known by any one before. In this they found the remains of Mrs. Faddis. The bead was severed from the body, which had been chopped into numerous places. They found the new the body, which had been chopped into numerous places. Mr. Faddis was skyly years old.

ALMOST A DOUBLE SUICIDE.

ALMOST A DOUBLE SUICIDE.

A LITTLE GIEL DRIVEN TO SEEK DEATH TO ESCAPE DISGRACE-HEB COMPANION JOINS

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., June 8, 1876. Annie Moffatt, aged eleven years, and Jennie Hamilton, aged fourteen, were a few days since found lying at the point of death in the town of Rockland, Sullivan county. They had taken poison with the intention of killing themselves. Annie Moffatt is the daughter of George Moffatt, who was for years the leader of a gang of robbers, who operated in the northern part of Sullivan, and in adjoining counties. Last fall he, with two sons, his daughter, Mrs. Mark Brown and one or two others were arrested, and at their trial a tow weeks ago, at Monticello, Moffatt and two or three others were convicted of certain robberies, mainly on the testimony of Annie Moffatt Mrs. Brown is the widow of Mark Brown who was hanged at Monticello a year ago for the murder of Sylvester Carr, and had been a member of the Moffatt gang. Soon after the exposure of the gang's operations Mrs. Moffatt, who seems to have held herself aloof from the lawless acts of her husband and children, died. Her little doughter Annie was left alone. She saild, after she had been placed out of danger from the poison she had taken, that she wanted to kill herself to escape the disgrace which the acts of her family had attached to her, and that she wanted to meet her poor mother in heaven. The Hamilton girl said she took the poison so that she would not be separated from Annie, who was a very dear friend of hers. The children will get well, and it is thought best to keep them hereafter under surveillance.

A FATEL DUEL

DESVER, Col., June 8, 1876. A duel was fought at River Bend, Col , to-day by Alfred D. Jessup, Jr., and a man named Davis, who were respectively armed with Winchester rifle and Coit's navy pistol. Jessup was k.lled at the second exchange of shots.

NOT TO BE HANGED. ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 8, 1876.

The sentence of Crozier, the Penn Yan murderer, has

SENTENCED.

been commuted to imprisonment for life.

BALTIMORE, June 8, 1876. Francis Mahoney, the English tailor convicted of the urder of James Butler, was to-day sentenced to two

years in the Pontentiary. He was strongly recom-TWENTY YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

PROVIDENCE, R. L. June 8, 1876. Jose D. Mitchell, convicted yesterday of knocking down and robbing Dr. Sands in Newport last Septem ber, was to-day sentenced to twenty years in State Prison.

KILLED BY A FREIGHT TRAIN.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 8, 1876. A man named Fox, an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was struck by a freight train this morning and so badly injured that he died in a few hours alterward. He leaves a family of eleven chil-

NOTICE TO LAWYERS AND LITI-GANTS.

ALBANY, June S, 1876. The following notice is given to lawyers and little

gants:—
The Justices of the Supreme Court of the Third Judicial district hereby notify lawyers and littgants that no special terms for hearing of contested motions will be held in said district in the months of July and August except the regular special term designated to be neld in the City Hall in each month.

Papers in the district will oblige by inserting this notice.

C. R. INGALLS.

T. R. WESTBROOK.

JUNE 6, 1876.

A. M. OSBORN.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1876. The American Medical Association resumed its serons to-day in Kiralfy's Albambra Palace. Horticul tural Hall, where the sessions have been held for the past two days, being found unsuitable. The roll of delegates was read, and upon reaching the name of Sarah egates was read, and upon reacting the name of Sarai Hackett Stevens a resolution to refer to the Judicia Committee that and all such names was tabled by large majority. A paper on "Obstetrics," by Dr. S. C Bussy, of Washington. D. G., was read, and a committee to report upon the subject of bovine and anima vaccination, as compared with the usual arm to arm practice, was appointed.

THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

The Emperor and Empress arrived here this evening by special train from Lowell, and were heartily received at the depot by the large crowd waiting to welcome them. There was, however, no attempt at a formal reception, and all the authori-

Quarters had been secured at the Revere Hous or the imperial party, and as this had becom known a large crowd assembled at the door where it was supposed they would enter. The hotel proprietors, however, disappointed the spec-tators by ordering the coachmen to execute a flank movement and *conduct their Majesties to their apartments by the opposite wing of the building. Everything was done with excellent judgment to prevent thoughtless curiosity from intrid-ing itself on the imperial visitors. It is evident that a great deal of popular interest is felt in the imperial visitors by the Bostonians, as the large crowds assembled at the railway depot and about the hotel were supplemented at intervals along the route by large groups who took up points of vantage to watch their Majesties pass.

As His Majesty worked very hard from early morning till the moment of his departure examin-ing the schools and workshops of Lowell, it is not likely that he will venture out again to-night, especially as he has decided to devote five full days to Boston and her institutions.

Among the most interesting visits made at Lowell were those to the mills of the Middlesex Company, chiefly engaged in the manufacture of shawls. Here there are employed something like 1,000 hands. His Majesty went carefully through all the departments, asking questions on all points that interested him. He paid special attention to the dyeing of the wool as dyestuffs enter largely into the exportations of Brazil. All the other members of his suite ceased their inspection at the door of the dyeing establish-ment, but His Majesty defled the noxious odors in nis search after knowledge.

The Lowell . Manufacturing Company's carpet works were next visited, with both pleasure and profit. Although a comparatively new industry in this country, carpet making has met with good success and is prospering. The great difficulty— that of fixing permanently the colors—having been roughly overcome, 1,500 persons find employ ment in these works, which turn out 37,000 yards of carpet per week. They are now manufacturing considerable success, as was proved by the speci-mens of the work shown to their Majesties, who pronounced it, "very good," and the Emperor said the mill is equal to anything he has seen in Europe. It being now near midday the imperial party

drove to the Merrimac Works to see the army of abor pour out into the street from that huge human hive, where 2,700 hands are employed. Having en-joyed this sight - their Majesties drove through the town and its environs, which are very pretty. Every-where there is an air of comfort and well-being that enotes general prosperity.

The imperial party returned to see the Merrime fill in operation and were shown through all the lepartments. His Majesty was particularly anxious departments. His majesty was particularly historic to visit the calico printing department to acquain himself with the system of printing the patterns on the cotton fabric. He was shown the various processes, but when he tried to find out the material used for the printing and fixing of the colors he was answered politely but vaguely, and left not much wiser than when he en-Visits were made later on to the Lowell Machine

Shops, where most of the machines used in the man-ufacture of cotton are made and more than 1,000 men find employment. His Majesty was also much pleased by his visit to the Hoslery Mill of the Law rence Manufacturing Company. He was also favor ably impressed with the energy and industry that were everywhere displayed, not alone in Lowell, but

THE BREWERS' CONGRESS.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS-ORGANIZED OF POSITION TO THE TEETOTALLERS—THE NEXT CONGRESS TO BE HELD AT MILWAUKEE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1876. Brewers' Congress was continued this morning at Macanerchor Hall. The Committee on Resolutions re-

Machnercher Hall. The committee on Resolutions re-ported a preamble and the following resolution:— Resolved, That our government be petitioned to remov-all enactments prejudicial to the interests of the browing trade, and that all sections of the internal revenue law dangerous to our interests be removed.

The following resolutions were also adopted :-Resolved. That by every lawful means those who expones the cause of testotalism, whather for political influence or personal aggrandizement, be opposed to the uttermost; and it is further.

Resolved, That, by lectures, pamphlets and the newspaper press, the benefits of mail injuors be prominently placed.

The office of the association was located at New York, and the Executive Committee, as constituted during the past year, was continued until 1871. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting at Mil-

o, Wis.
delegates then gave three cheers for the PhilaAssociation. Carriagas were taken immeafter the adjournment, and the delegates were
through the East park, thence to Wissahickon,
onin and George's Hill.

A BARK BURNED.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1876. The bark Meridian (German), Hoborst, at Green wich Point, below Philadelphia, to load oil for Bremet or Hamburg, took fire at a quarter to ten P M., 7th he bark Coriolan (German), when soe drifted up th the bark corotan (terman), when she drifted up the stream until opposite the Pennsylvania coal where, where she was run ashore on the marsh. The police tug stokley arrived about an hour after the fire caught, and succeeded in extunguishing the flames. The Meridian is badly damaged, her masts and decks being completely gone. There was no oil on board, as she only arrived at the wharf at lour P. M. 7th inst. The fire was not extinguished until half-past two A. M. Thursday.

FIRE IN A CANADIAN VILLAGE.

CAYUGA, Ont., June 8, 1876.

A fire broke out in the store and dwelling of G. Gibson here to-day and spread until the following property was destroyed :- Cameron's drug store, the Post Office, exdestroyed:—Cameron's drug store, the Post Office, ex-pross office, two telegraph offices, Senate's Hotel, Bert Brothers' harness store, Grant's jewelry store, Robbs' tinware store and dwelling, Barnes' barbor shop, Wiggs' bakery, the Advecate printing office, Douglass' tailor shop, Camp-bett's shoe store, Carpenter's bakery and a number of dwelling houses. The wind was high and there was no tire engine in the towa. The loss will probably reach \$70,000; msured for \$30,000 in Canadian and English companies.

THE ATLANTIC COTTON MILLS.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic Cotton Mills was held here to-day. The Treasurer re Cotton Mills was held here to-day. The Treasurer reported that the land, water power, mills, machinery, yard, buildings and boarding houses stand charged at \$2,400,000, and the value of the cotton goods and supplies is estimated at \$225,000. The debt of the corporation \$2,625,000. The debt of the corporation \$3,825,000, which, deducted from the assets, leaves a surplus of \$1,782,300. A committee was appointed to investigade and report what course should be taken by the stockholders, and the meeting adjourned until June 20.

CLOSING A MANUFACTORY.

FRANKLIN, N. H., June 8, 1876. The extensive wood screw manufactory of Walter Aiken will shut down on Saturday, owing to present unremunerative prices. One hundred hands will be thrown out of employment.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. PORTLAND, Me., June 8, 1876,

The United States steamer Monongahela has been refered to Noriolk, and sails bence on Saturday. TELEGRAPHIC CONSOLIDATION.

At an adjourned meeting of the Franklin Telegraph Company to-day a committee was appointed with full power to execute a lease of the company's lines to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.

Boston, Mass., June 8, 1870.

SALE OF THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH. Boston, June 8, 1876.

The historic old South church building was sold at auction to-day for \$1,300. The material is to be removed within sixty days.

UNRULY RED MEN.

REPORTED FIGHT WITH GENERAL CUSTER'S TROOPS-BAIDS IN COLORADO.

OMAHA. Nob., June 8, 1876.

A despatch received at the Department headquarters this morning, dated Fort Laramie, June 7, says an Indian courier from Red Cloud brings this report:— Just before he left an Indian arrived from the mouth of Sitting Buil, Crazy Horse and others. They were on their way to Powder River to fight Crook. On his return he saw the same gang that Eagan saw on Hay 17. They told him they had met Custer's troops, and had fought them all day, many being killed on both sides. No result is reported. This occurred about eight days

INDIAN RAIDS IN COLORADO.

Advices from Julesburg, Col., state that Stoux Indians raided on the herders of George Keelife, of this city, and killed three of them. Fourteen men are in pursuit. COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, June 8, 1876.

PEACEABLE CHEYENNES.

Washington, June 8, 1876. The following telegram has been received hero:-RED CLOUD AGENCY, June 5, }

via Four Laramir, June 6, 1876. §
To the Honorable, the Commissioner of Indian Appares, Washington:—
From the best information I can get not more than 400 Choyennes and 400 Shoux have left the agency, including women and children. They belong to that part of my people who have been in the habit of going North every summer. The agency Indians are all quiet and show no hostile feeling. There is no foundation for the outrageous faits reports in circulation.

JOHN S. HASTINGS, United States Indian Agent.

POSSIBLE RESISTANCE OF ARIZONA BANDS. General Schofield telegraphs to the War Department from San Francisco the following copy of a telegram

The commanding officer at Camp Bowie expresses the apprehension that the Indians cannot be moved without a collision. He says Tasolaog says he will die before he wilt move. Troops started yesterday, and will be in position by Monday. The Indians are said to be all around the agency and post. I think they will move from the fact that they have not left the agency. I (Kautz) leave here this evening for Camp Bowie.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a degree to the fact of the commissioner of the commissioner

despatch from Indian Agent John P. Clum, dated Chiricahua Agency, June 5, in which he says:-"I arrived here this morning. Eskinga, the notorious leader of the hostile Indians, was killed yesterday by the son of Cochise, and six other Indians were killed in the same fight. Lozo led the party against Eskinga, and has shown himself laithful to his father's treaty. I will talk with the Indians to-morrow. Generals Kautz and Oakes are here with five companies of cavalry. I have fifty-four San Carlos police. Peaceful removal or war will be the result of our negotiations this week. Only about 200 Indians are here; these are of Toza's band."

GEORGE D. LORD'S TRIAL.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE-AN ACQUITTAL ASKED ON A LEGAL TECHNICALITY.

Burrato, N. Y., June 8, 1876. In the trial of George D. Lord this morning, William Seeman, attorney, of Rochester; Henry D. McNaughton, Deputy County Clerk at Rochester; Sylvester B.
Morray, Canal Commissioners' Clerk at Buffalo; Chester
B. Bradley, Inte of the real and express department of
the New York State Assembly, and Andrew Spalding
and Mr. Bennett, of Buffalo, testified. The people then

Mr. Coggswell, for the defence, then asked a verdie of acquittal on the grounds that the statute extending the statute of limitations did not cover this special case, and that there had been no evidence showing that Lord, in consideration of a promise, performed or omit-ted to perform any official act as a member of the As-

Judge Daniels decided against the pien. At the afternoon session Mr. Cogswell opened the case for the defence, Twelling at some length on the law of 1869 referring to bribery, saying that the case rests entirely upon the evidence of Bennett, which, he claimed, was entirely uncorroborated, and that they would prove that from the 3d of January until after

would prove that from the 3d of January until after adjournment in the following spring Lord had not held conversation with Bennett, and that the Hahd agreement was prepared when Lord was 300 miles away from Rochestor.

Hon. F. A. Alberger was then sworn, but little definite evidence was shelted.

George W. Chapman was next called. Nothing differing materially from his testimony on the former trial was brought out.

The noxt witness sworn was Oliver Cornell. The only new testimony clicited was that the occasion of his visit to Rochester, at the time when he saw Lord and Bowman, was to settle with parties on account of a previous transaction in "apples."

H. D. Ransom, a member of Assembly during the session of 1871, was next called. His evidence was substantially the same as on the former trial.

Richard D. Cole, Member of Assembly from Iron-dequoit, the next witness, testified he accompanied Lord to Albany, remained there until the Assembly was organized, and returned, while Lord went to New York. On cross-examination he declared he had never had any business relations with Lord, but upon further questioning admitted having borrowed money of him.

FORGING A CONTRACT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 8, 1876. In the United States Court to-day Charles Worms was found guilty of forging the signature of Secretary Chandler to a contract with the Interior Department for furnishing Indian supplies. Sentence deferred.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

For Friday, in the South Atlantic States, warme

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SHONAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, JUDO 9—1 A. M.
Probabilities.

asterly winds, stationary barometer and partly cloudy weather will prevail. winds, stationary barometer, increasing cloudiness and possibly local rains on the coast.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley warmer southerly winds, failing barometer, partly cloudy weather, pos-sibly followed by westerly winds and rising barometer. For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valley's poter northwest to southwest winds, stationary o

For the upper lake region westerly winds, ris barometer, cooler, cloudy weather and light rains.

For the lower lakes, increasing coutherly winds, falling barometer, warmer, partly cloudy weather and

theast winds on the coast, cooler cloudy weather

and possibly light rains. creasing to brisk and possibly high, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and stationary, followed by falling

The rivers will remain as on Thursday.

Mark Twain's forthcoming book, "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," will be published in London first to se-cure an English copyright, and will appear immediately afterward in the United States. We are to have the third and last volume of Henry

LITERARY CHIT CHAT

Wilson's "History of the Slave Power," as completed by Rev. Samuel Hunt, of Massachusetts, Mr. Wilson's secretary, in a few months.

More writings of Hawthorne are in Osgood's press, including his first anonymous story, "Fanshawe," and a large number of pieces never before collected,

The National Temperance Society has awarded a \$500 prize for the best temperance essay to Dr. W. Har-greaves, of Philadelphia, for his treatise on "Alcohol: What it is and What it Docs." The second prize of

\$300 was taken by Dr. A. F. Kinne, of Ypsilanti, for an essay on "Alcohol: A Sketch of Its Scientific Fen-Captain Malet's "Annals of the Road; or, Notes or Mail and Stage Coaching in Great Britain," is full of curious particulars, historical, amusing and anecdotal. Mr. Stephen Dowell's "Sketch of the History of Taxation in England" affords a valuable addition to the fiscal history of that country from Angle Saxon times. Mr. John M. Ludlow, of London, has contributed to

Longmans' series of modern historical hand books
"The War of American Independence—1775-1783." Ho
criticises the Declaration of Independence as passionate and declamatory in rhetoric, and a document which has left a stain to this hour on most of the political writings and oratory of the United States. The great American Catalogue, now in press at the office of the Publisher's Weekly. New York, will include all American books in print and for sale at the present time. The first volume, now nearly completed, will be a dictionary of authors, with the title and price of each work. The second vo'ume will be a subject index to the first, on the alphabet system, and will be an absulute necessity to libraries and large book collectors.

VENEZUELA AND THE UNITED STATES.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN'S DIFFICULTIES WITH THE VENEZUELA EXECUTIVE-A SUMMARY AB-REST AND IMPRISONMENT-APPEAL TO SEC-BETARY FISH.

CURACOA, May 14, 1876. A question of considerable difficulty has arisen be tween the governments of the Republic of Venezuela and the United States in consequence of the summary arrest and imprisonment of Dr. Charles W. Torrey, of Yonkers, N. Y., a native born American, by order of

HISTORY OF THE CASE. The official documents, which have been forwarded to Washington, are lengthy, but the pith of the case is as follows:—Dr. Torrey states that he went to Vene-zuela and Curacoa with the view of establishing a line of steamers to ply between Curacoa and New York. President Blauco, Venezuela, is said to be personally interested in the profits of the carrying trade, as it was then con jucted, some fifteen or eighteen months since. At imme-diate point of grievance came in consequence of the visit of the schooner Midas to different ports of Venezuela and in the neighborhood, for the purpose, as alleged by President Blanco, of supplying arms and ammunition to the Venezuelan revolutionists; but, as Dr. Torrey asserts, for the business of legitimate trade

Dr. Torrey asserts, for the business of legitimate trade in connection with the organization of the steamship line. The Midas was accused by the Blanco Executive of being engaged in sunuggling, and her commander and crew in "hatching conspiracies" against the existing government. This is demed emphatically by the Americans. They say that the Midas left Caracoa for a Venezuelan port, 'landed the cargo, said to consist of arms and ammanition; but this was not proved, however. She visited another port immediately alterward for water and news, was seized by Guzman's officers, the Captain and crew tortured with thumbscrews, without anything being elicited except from a little cabin boy, who knew nothing, but was forced to say whatever was wanted. They were then all, including one passenger, thrown into prison and detained variously from six to ten months.

Dr. Torrey, wishing to return to the United States and land at New York, applied for a passport to the Vonezuelan Secretary of State, which was at first granted, but subsequently revoked. He then aszed permussion of the government at Caracas to leave on the English steamer for Curacoa, against which dependency of Holland Blanco entertains a strong dislike. Having emarked on his voyage he landed at Laguayra and reported to the American Consul. His passport was vised by the Venezuelan officer of the port. The Doctor was, however, subsequently refused a ticket to leave on the English mail steamer without permission from the authorities. The signals for the steamer to go were duly given, the baggage was put off, but Dr. Torrey was summarily arrested by virtue of the personal order of Guzman Blanco. He was detained many hours, although it was known that he was bearing despatches to the United States government.

States government.

Thanking the United States Consul and other officials who aided him in his danger Dr. Torrey has now placed the entire matter in the hands of Mr. Fish. All the documents connected with the case have been duly forwarded to the State Department in Washington.

TURKISH WAR NOTES

The Vienna German Gazette asks a question which Count Andrassy should answer: - "How does it happen that at a time of profound peace, when no plotting enemy is on our borders, there is such a deep rooted

fear and uneasiness among our people?"

A correspondent at Philippopel says that foreigners now have a rough time in Bulgaria. All the consuls, with their families, have removed from Rustchuk to the Roumanian side of the Danube for safety. The Bishop of Sophia has taken to the Catholic cloister for The newspapers would like to denounce

A special despatch from Beslimae states that three Turkish pachas have been sent into Bosnia to combat the insurgents; Fazyl Pacha to Risovac, Ali Pacha to Grmee and Selim Pacha to Priedor and Banjaluka. While Selim was at Erljevica he was attacked by a large body of insurgents under Melendija Babic and deleated Ali also suffered defeat near Lipnik.

The Political Correspondance of Vienna prints a de-spatch from Kostajnica giving a sad picture of affairs in Bosnia. Since the 8th of May the entire country comprising Northern Bosnia has been an immense buttle field. But it must be said that in these constant fights neither side has anything to boast of. Neither besiegers nor besieged seem to gain ground. A great number of men are killed, villages are burned, the dead are mutilated; to-day retreats are in order, and to-morrow the massacre is continued. The Turks are not masters of the situation; the insurgents are not in a position to hold any advantage made for twenty-four hours. It is that peculiar guerilla warfare which hero destroys more mon than regularly planned battles. On May 12 the insurgent chiefs Glack, Erkovic and

Kocar attacked the Turkish columns with great ferocity at Strbeic and Kestenovac, causing the latter to fall back with great loss. This victory was celebrated the same evening by the burning of six Turkish beys in

tion among the Christian population of Bosnia. Four-teen villages nave been burned by the inhabitants, who subsequently took/refuge in the forests. It was sacre. In Serajewo there was quite a panic, which Haidar Effendi vainly sought to suppress.

A DESPERATE UNDERTAKING

THREE MORE SING SING CONVICTS RUN THE GAUNTLET OF THE GUARDS-ONE OF THEM SHOT AND BECAPTURED.

Among the restless inmates of Sing Sing Prison the daring feat accomplished by four of their number, who last Friday escaped from that institution by utilizing a convenient locomotive, is regarded as a heroic deed, worthy of the highest (convict) commendation. additional flutter of hope that opportunity may not be wanting to enable many of them to emulate their feltion of this yesterday afternoon three convicts, named Thomas Devine, Thomas Flaherty and Martin Kelley, made a break, and, rushing between guard posts Nos. 5 and 6, dashed away from the prison grounds and into the open fields, ap-parently heedless of the shors fired at them by the guards. These men belonged to two different gangs, both of which were employed in what is known as the the prison. Between one and two o'clock they con trived to clade the observation of their respective keepers while casting off their convict clothes (called prison parlance "skinning themselves"), and then rushed in citizens' dress across what may be properly termed a "death line," the guard posts being only about 200 yards apart and the sentinels armed with sixteen shooters. The latter officials, whose duty it was to shoot down the runaways, appear not to have made much effort in that direction, as it is said that only three shots were fired from one of the guards' posts, and one from the other, none of which took effect. The fugitives, after passing the guards, made their way through a vacant lot, and, having crossed a low stone wall, which forms the boundary of the prison grounds, succeeded in reaching the Albany postroad. This road they followed for a short distance and then struck out in an easterly direction for the woods. As soon as the alarm could be given several of the extra guards and keepers started after the escaped men, who were fully a mile away before the pursuit from the prison commenced. Meantime, however, Elias Acker, aged twenty, a mere boy in appearance, who lives with his mother on the hil overlooking the prison, hearing the shots of the guard, sooked out and saw two of the convicts running. A moment alterward a keeper came along nearly out of breath from the effort he had made running up the hill after the lugitives. Seeing that the keeper was almost exhausted, Acker borrowed his revolver and at once set out after the two runaways. He was rapidly closing on them in a piece of woods about a mile and a half trom the prison when one of the desperadoes halted and shooters. The latter officials, whose duty it

was rapidly closing on them in a piece of woods about a mile and a half from the prison when one of the desperadoes halted and says have come on it you want this;" but as Acker, pistol in hand, continued to advance on him the fellow turned and ran sagain. At this time Acker says he could have killed both men if he felt so disposed. Seeing that the man who drew the kinfe still continued to run Acker says he first fired two or three shots over the man's head, thinking to intimidate him, and then he took aim and sent a builtet through the convice's leg, which caused him to surrender. Acker then took his man and handed him over to the first gaird he mot. This man, who prove to be Devine, had thrown away the kinfe he brandished before being captured. The other two men succeeded in escaping.

After having his wounds dressed by the prison physician Devine was handcuffed with forty-nine other convicts and sent to Auburn Prison last evening. It was understood that the guards who allowed the three men to run past their posts would be at once dismissed. Inspector Wagener, who is at present in charge of the prison, was particularly incensed at their apparent carelessness in letting the men go by them. He pronounced the escape a "desperate undertaking," and said the though the could have shot ten men at the stored distance between them and the guarda, were he armed with the kind of weapon used by the latter.

The tellowing is a descriptive list of the escaped men:—

low, eyes grav, hair black, the 3d and 4th finger of right hand stiff and extended none a little flattened. Comfession hand stiff and crippled, none a little flattened. Confession, burglary, 3d degree; sentenced Becember 13, 1875, for twe (2) years and six months, by Judge Sutherland.
Martin Kelley, received from N. V., Jorn at Indiacapella, Ind.; age, 22; single; us half brother, James Madigan, lives in 28th st., South Brooklyn; lived at 84 Chrystie st., X. V., when arrested; stature 5 ft. 7 in; weight 135/g; complexion addow, halr brown, eyes gray; has the letters, M. K. on right forcare. Was convicted of burglary, 3d degree; sentenced May 10, 1870, for 5 years, by Recorder Hackett.

AMUSEMENTS.

FAGLE THEATER.

Mrs. Chanfrau has made quite a success in Mr. Clifton W. Tayleur's comedy of "Parted" at this house. The comedy is in four acts; the dialogue is brilliant at times and the principal situations intensely dramatic. The situation at the close of the third act is particdarty strong, and Mrs. Chanfrau was called last night story increases in interest from the rise of the curtain and runs on evenly to the close of the play. In the representation of "Farted" Mrs. Chanfran has good support, and the parts played by Mrs. E. D. Vandaren as Miss Jane Kirkland and Miss Annie Bleakley as Ida Do Wotf, together with Messrs. Burroughs, Mordaunt and Waverley, were particularly well rendered. "Parted" is well put upon the stage and is mounted with excellent taste. before the curtain at the close of the third act. The

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. Liszt will visit London next year.

Sir Randal Roberts has made a success in "Naval Engagements' at the London Olympic Rubinstein's "Maccabees" is considered a magnificent work, and all the European critics resound its

Mile. Schike, the dansense of the Grand Opera, is on a visit to this city, where she was professionally en-

gaged some years ago. Offenbach closes his engagement at Gilmore's Garden to-night, and will be succeeded by Mr. P. S. Gil-

more and his magnificent military band.

The reconstructed cast of "Pique" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, with Messra Sol Smith Russell, Harkins, Rockwell, &c., 18 drawing good houses. Mile. Anne De Belocca was received on Wednesday night at Baldwin's Academy of Music, San Francisco,

by a large and very enthosiastic audience, and achieve a grand success. The King of Holland has founded a Malibran prize, in the form of a medalion, with the effigy of the famed prima donna, which will be competed for by the pupils

of the Musical and Dramatic Institute which the Dutch monarch has established. Mr. Eugar Rollin, of New York, issues a Centennial challenge to all foreign and domestic tragedians to compete with him for the championship in "King Lear," "Othello" and "Macbeth," the contest to take place either in New York or Philadelphia. Here's a good opportunity for some enterprising actor to put on

he Shakespearian gloves with Mr. Ro Signor Brignoil, who seems to have recovered from his recent iliness, appeared in the Kollogg-Cary concert in Boston the other evening. He was in splendid voice, says a Boston critic, and sang M'Apari from electrical effect. On being recalled lie sang the serenade from Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," and received a perfect evation at the close. At the matinée concert on Wednesday he sang Hallon's "Goodby, Sweetheart"

with grand effect. THE CORBETT ENGLISH OPERA.

The management of the Corbett English Opera Com-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

pany are sorry to announce that in consequence of the illness of Miss Corbett they are obliged to omit their intended performances on Friday and Saturday of this intended performances on Friday and Saturday of this week. The box office will be open on Saturday from ten to two, when those who have purchased tickets can have their money refunded. Future performances will be duly announced. JEFFREYS & CO, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, June 8, 1876. BLONDIN'S RIVAL.

Signorina Maria Spetterini, the young lady who

gave the high rope performance at Jones' Wood last week, will give a farewell exhibition at the same place this afternoon, at half-past four o'clock. She is said

world, and the superior of Blondin, doing many feats which that artist has never accomplished. She will

leave early next week to make arrangements for a walk across the Falls of Niagara, and, as she has never made a mistake on the rope in her life, Icels confident of successfully executing the leat.

DINNER TO A BARONET. Sir John Rose was entertained at dinner last evening at the Union Club by Mr. L. P. Morton. Among the guests were Chief Justice Waite, Hon. S. L. Tilly, Governor of New Brunswick; Hon. E. D. Morgan, Hon. W. M. Evarts, Admiral Alden, Judge Sandford, Rev. Dr. Petter, Hou. H. J. Jewett, Mr. George Stephen, Mr. R. Augus, Captain Temple, and Mr. George Blus.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Captain William Gore-Jones, naval attaché of the British Legation at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Ex-Governor William Beach Lawrence, o Signor Brignoll are at the Everett House. John Lancaster, Centennial Judge for Great Britain, is residing at the Buckingham Hotel. Ex-Governor Emery Wash-burn and Nathaniel Thayer, of Massachusetts, and General John Hammond, of Crown Point, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General E. A. Merritt, of Potsdam, N. Y., and Trenor W. Park, of Vermont, are registered at the Astor House, Warner Miller, of Herkimer, N. Y., is at the Union Square Hotel. Miss Clara Louise Kellogg returned to the city yesterday and is at the Clarendon Hotel D. M. Edgerton, Secretary

of the Kansas Pacific Ratlway Company, is at the St Nicholas Hotel.

HAVANA MARKETS. HAYANA, June 8, 1876.

Spanish gold, 223½ a 224. Exchange firmer; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 9 a 8½ discount; 60 days, gold, 2½ a 3 premium; on London, 15½ a 16 premium; on Paris, 2½ a 3 premium.

FEW THINGS IN THIS UNCERTAIN WORLD ARE o certain as the puritying action of GLENN'S SULFRUE MILL'S HAIR DYE, black or brown, 50 cents.

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A.—

[From the Toledo Blade.]

Specialties in Medicine.

We publish on our eighth page a longthy article describing the system of the notice specialsis, Dr. R. V. FIRKOE, of Baffalo, N. L., in which he sets forth with considerable force and elearness his reasons for devoting his whole time and attention to a single department of medicine—the treasment of lingering chronic diseases. The same article also made treatment, Ac., and will be found to constain many valuable hints to the invalid. Dr. Florce is the author of a work which has already obtained a large circulation—The Pespie's Common sense Medical Adviser"—containing some 100 numerously illustrated pages and devoted to medicine and instruction of the people at large, and which may be had for \$1.50 (postpaid) by addressing the author. Dr. Pierce has now been before the general public long enough to enable the formation of a careful estimate of the efficiency of his treatment and his mediciness, and the verdict, we are glad to know, has been variversally favorable to both.

A.—KNOX'S NEW SUMMER STYLES ARE AL

A - KNOX'S NEW SUMMER STYLES ARE AL

ALASKA BEAVERS, \$4 90, WORTH \$7; PEARL A USEFUL DISCOVERY.—THE COMFORTABLE SILK ELASTIC TRUSK solid only by ELASTIC TRUSS COM-PANY, OSI Broadway, supercedes the antediturian metal trusk, soon carring rupture.

A. -RUSSIAN VAPOR (MARBLE) BATHS, NO. 26 KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE, The very best, 6 for \$6. Not the slightest obligation to keep any of KEKP'S SHIRTS unless perfectly satisfied? Broadway, and \$21 Area et., Philadelphia. RHEUMATISM DESTROYS ALL YOUR COMFORT. Dr. FILLER'S KHEEMATIC REMEDY will cure you.

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WIGS, TOUPEES.—G. RAUCHFUSS, PRACTICAL Figuraker and Importer of Human Hair, 44 East 12th st. NEW PUBLICATIONS. BRIGHTS DISKASE, DIARRIES, DEOPSY, UArarch, calcaus, gravel, pout, theumatism, despapaia,
discrete fitte heart, blood, liver, kidmers, biadder, pretate gland, pre-mature debility and chronic discrete interrable. Pamphlets explaining their successful treatment by ASAIRIE, MADE DY GOD, World Perrica Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. HEATH, proprietor, froe, Depot and reception tooms, 200 Branding, New York, Reduced to 25 cents a gallon per barrel.

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